THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, July 16.

CONVENTION,
Between his Majesty and the Emperor of the Romans.
Signed at Vienna, June 20, 1800.

His Majesty, the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, have judged that it was conformable to the interest of their Crowns, and to the good of the common cause, to concert with each other on the best manner of giving effect to the union of their efforts against the common enemy in the present campaign. In consequence of which the Baron De Thugut, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen, his Imperial Majesty's minister of conferences, & commissary general & minister Plenipotentiary in his provinces of Italy, Istria, & Dalmatia, &c. and the Right Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto, Peer of Great Britain, one of his Britannic majesty's most honorable Privy Council, & his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, being furnished on the part of their aforesaid Imperial and Britanic Majesties, with the powers requisite for discussing and arranging this important object—the said plenipotentiaries, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Art. I. In order to relieve the pressing necessities of the finances of his Imperial Majesty, under the enormous expences already incurred, and which remain to be incurred during the present campaign, his Britanic Majesty shall advance to his abovementioned Imperial Majesty by way of Loan, the sum of £2,000,0000 sterl. This sum shall be divided into three parts and paid at three different periods preferably in specie : so that the first third £666,666 13s. 4d. shall be paid in the first days of the month of July ; the second third of the like sum in the first days of September ; and the remaining third in the first days of the month of December.

Art. II. During the whole continuance of the war, and during the six months which shall follow the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France, his Imperial Majesty shall not be bound to pay any interest upon the sum of two millions advanced, as stipulated in the preceeding article. Great Britain consented to take this charge upon her own account until the period above mentioned : But on the expiration of the term of six months after the conclusion of peace, his Imperial Majesty shall pay for the future to the British Government, or to the individuals who shall be pointed out by the British Government, an annual rent or annual rents, making altogether the amount of the interests of the two millions advanced, which interest shall be calculated at the same rate as the interests of the loan made on account of the British Government in the present year. His Imperial Majesty shall moreover pay annually to the British Government the sum of £20,000 sterling at two periods, that is to say, £10,000 every six months, which sum will be employed in the successive purchase and reduction of the principal of the two millions, according to the method adopted by the British Government in its own loans.

Art. III. Their Imperial and Britanic Majesties mutually promise each other to carry on the war against the French Republic, during the present campaign, with all possible vigour and to employ in it all their respective means by land and sea concerting together, as occasion shall require, on the most advantageous manner of reciprocally employing their forces by land and sea to the support of their operations against the common enemy. His Imperial Majesty shall be careful to complete his armies of Germany and of Italy in proportion to the losses which they have sustained, in order always, as far as possible, to act against the enemy with the same number of effective men, conformably to the statements which his Imperial Majesty caused to be confidentially communicated to the British Government on the opening of the campaign.

Art. IV. The Bavarian troops, those of Wurtemberg, and the Swiss regiments in the pay of Great Britain, shall be at the disposition of his Imperial Majesty, to form a part of his army in Germany, and to be employed there in operations against the enemy, in conformity to the Conventions and Capitulations concluded on this subject by the King of Great Britain, His Britanic Majesty shall take the necessary measures for the reinforcement of the army of his Imperial Majesty in Germany be as great a number as possible of German and Swiss troops.

Art. V. Their Imperial and Britanic Majesties engage during the whole continuance of the present convention not to make a separate peace with the French rebulic, without the previous and express consent of each other. They engage likewise not to treat with the enemy, nor to make overtures either for a private peace or receive from him any ageneral pacification, without making, mutually, communications of them with openness, and acting in every respect in perfect concert.

Art. VI. The duration of the present Convention is fixed for the term of one year, to be computed from the 1st of March, 1800, until the end of February 1801. From the month of December, immediately after the acquittal of the last payment of the stipulated advances the two High Contracting Parties shall enter into deliberation and confidential explanation upon the determinations that they may think necessary to adopt for the future, according to circumstances, and their mutual convenience.

Art. VII. The present Convention shall be ratified in due form by their Imperial and Britanic Majesties, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna, in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, We, the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britanic Majesties, have in their names signed the present convention, and have affixed thereunto the seal of our arms.

Done at Vienna the 20th of June, in the year 1800.

(LS.) LE BARON DE THUGUT.
(LS.) MINTO.

Italy.

VANNES, 9 Messidor, June 28.

ARMY OF ITALY.
Turin, 7 Messidor June 26.

The army of reserve and that of Italy for no longer but one and the same under the name of the army of Italy. Gen. Massena is commander in chief of the whole. Gen. Berthier has arrived at Turin to organise the government of Piedmont. General Souchet took possession of all the fortifications of Genoa on the 4th. The whole of the artillery we left there remains, together with some pieces belonging to the Austrians. The English were only able to carry off ten pieces, which were stationed on the Mole. The Austrian troops which formed the garrison of Genoa marched out on the 4th and 5th at four in the morning—M. de Hohenzollern, who commanded in Genoa, conducted himself with openness, dignity, and honor—Savona and Ceva are occupied by the French army—The Chief Consul arrived here to day. He alighted at the citadel, which he inspected, and having surveyed it, immediately departed. We have found there immence magazines. In one alone we found more than 8000 pair of blankets for the hospital. The citadel of Turin is superb—it contains more than 300 pieces of cannon. It is calculated that the artillery of all the places surrendered by the convention of the 7 Prairial amounts to more than 2000 pieces, and the gunpowder found in them to two millions of pounds.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letter from Gen. Moreau, commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine, to the Minister at War.

" *Neresholn, 5 Messidor, June 24.*

" I send you a copy of my dispatches to the Chief Consul, respecting the battle of Hochstedt. Gen Kray abandons Ulm. This success is of the highest importance ; but it was an arduous task to obtain it. Represent to yourself a river passed without boats without bridges, in a word, only by swimming and courage.

(Signed) " MOREAU.

(A true copy)

(Signed) " CARNOT."

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Chief Consul, by general Moreau, commander in chief of the Army of the Rhine.

Head-Quarters, Dillengen, 3 Messidor, June 22.

At length Citizen Consul, we shall compel gen. Kray to abandon Ulm, his chief support. A decissive success has just procured us the double advantage of almost deciding on the fate of Germany, and of vindicating French honor from a defeat at the beginning of this century. I fondly hope, that it will have some influence in the negotiations which your victories in Italy are on the point of opening. Observing that the Austrian army kept close to its camp at Ulm, which gave it the advantage of easily debouching on both banks of the Danube, while it consequently prevented us from making any material progress in Germany ; and not having been inclined to give battle at Blaubeuren, lest the enemy should avail himself of my movement, in order to advance upon Mimmingen, connect himself with the Tyrol, and send down into Italy a corps of troops that might have much embarrassed you, I determined to make Gen. Lecourbe execute several manœuvres upon the Lech, in the hopes that I should thereby force Gen. Kray, to march to protect Bavaria, but he continued to manæuvre in our rear, the battle of the 16th (June 5,) which he lost, obliged him to repass the Danube.—I then formed the project of passing that river below Ulm, that I might thus separate him from his magazines at Donawerth and Ratisbon, and by this means compel him to withdraw or come to battle. This movement was both difficult and dangerous, as we had neither bridges nor boats, the enemy having destroyed the former and sunk the latter. I reinforced general Lecourbe's corps with five battallions and five regiments of cavalry ; and I charged him to take possession of one of the bridges on the Danube, between Dellingen and Donawerth. Lecourbe executed this movement with an intrepidity worthy of the highest prises.—After having secured the posts of Landberg and Augsburg, and left in them a sufficient force to protect his rear against the corps of the prince de Reuss, stationed in the Tyrol, and whom generals Nansouti, and Moliter have defeated every time he attempted to debouche, he advanced towards Dillingen, and Blenheim, and Hochstedt. I advanced the right wing of Gen. Grenier's corps to the Danube, at Gunzburg, and the left of Kisendroff. Gen. Richepanse placed upon the two banks of the Iller, covered the road from Ulm to Mimmengen, and protected our communication with Switzerland which were much threatened by the detachment of the enemy. The three divisions of reserve, under my immediate command, were between the Kamlac and the Mindal, destined to support the attack of general Lecourbe, in case it should succeed, and the attack wich gen. Grenier was to make upon Gunzburg, in case the former should fail.

The army was situated on the 29th Priarial, (June 18.) After several actions, in which the enemy was compelled to fall back upon Ulm, general Lecourbe, on that day, made some demonstrations on the Bridge of Dillingen, and in consequence of the report made by his reconnoitering parties, he determined seriously to attempt the bridges of Grensheim, Blenheim, & Hochstedt. Eighty naked swimmers armed with muskets and knapsacks, which were sent over after them, in two very small boats, took possession of the villages of Grensheim, and Blenheim, and made themselves masters of some pieces of cannon, which were manned by artillery men who had passed over on ladders placed upon the wrecks of the bridge ; all of them maintained their positions with extraordinary courage, while a number of miners and bridge builders were employed, under the enemy's fire, in repairing the bridges over which a force was passed to oppose the reinforcements which the enemy were posting towards the point where the object of the attacks could be no longer doubtful. The 94th demi-brigade passed over after the swimmers, and with the greatest bravery maintained themselves in the villages of Grensheim, of Blenheim, Cangenau, and Schavengen, where gen. Mavigni was slightly wounded ; but this demi-brigade would have found it extremely difficult to maintain these positions, notwithstanding the exertions of the heroic courage, were it not for a very vigorous attack of two squadrons of the first regiment of carribineers, conducted by citizen Gimblot. They had just passed, one by one, over the bridge of Grensheim ; they were joined by some hussars, belonging to general Lecourbe's escort ; they overpowered a body of the enemy's cavalry ; three times their number, took six pieces of cannon, 250 horses, and several stand of colours ; 4 pieces of artillery, which the enemy sent as a reinforcement, were also carried away ; the whole of the corps that came from Donawerth, was almost destroyed, the brigade of general Level set out in pursuit of them ; it remained to make head against the corps that was coming from Hochstedt, Dillengen, and Lavingen. After several charges, in which the carribineers, cuicassiers, the 9th and 6th cavalry, and 9th hussars distinguished themselves, we took 3000 prisoners several pieces of cannon, and stand of colours. The enemy's forces had been considerably encouraged ; the troops from Ulm began to arrive, but the bridges of Dillingen and Lavingen being re-established, the divisions of Decaen and Grandjean were enabled to join with their cavalry, and to concur in the last charge of about 4000 horse, drove the enemy beyond the Dietz & left us masters of the positions of Gundelfingen. The 6th of the chasseurs, the 13th cavalry the 4th hussars, and the 11th chasseurs, particularly distinguished themselves in that affair. The rest of these divisions, and that of general Leclerc ; rapidly crossed the Danube and on their arrival formed themselves so as to be able to repulse the attacks which we presumed the enemy would attempt the next day. General Grenier had likewise prepared himself to pass the Danube at Gunzburg ; but the enemy, who had antecedently cut down some arches of the bridge had covered the part which remained on his side with straw, tar, and other combustible materials, that were to consume it at the moment of our attack. This the enemy did not fail to execute the moment they saw our swimmers plunge into the water. Some of the latter had the hardihood to attempt to extinguish the fire but it was impossible.

The next day the corps of General Grenier advanced to Lavingen. General Richepase made preperations for investing Ulm, as soon as the hostile army should abandon it. These battles took place on the too famous theatre of Hochstadt. General Lecourbe, who displayed on this occasion the most distinguished courage and talents, was perfectly well seconded by generals Gudin, Montrichard Despagne, Laval, Schiner, and Puted. The corps of cavalry conducted by generals Houtpolt and Demigne have done prodigies of courage. The conduct of the swimmers, commanded by citizen Degrometri, is a trait of intrepidity of which there are few examples. Citizen Caban and Galborl superintended the operations of the artillery and the engineers, and displayed equal skill and bravery. The chief of the staff will send you a more detailed account of this affair. He will particularise all those to whom I have given advancement and marks of honor. I will send you the colours by citizen Vacelay, aid-de-camp to general Lecourbe, and by the officer who commanded the swimmers. The 10th and 37th light brigade, the first battallion of the forty-sixth and first batalion of the fifty-seventh and 58 ; in a word, the whole of the troops who were engaged in this battle have given reiterated proofs of intrepidity. The loss of the enemy, without including the killed and wounded, is about 5,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon, and 5 stand of colours. The following day the 6th regiment of chasseurs took a convoy of waggons loaded with corn. Kray has just quitted Ulm, and is reported to be advancing to attack us. We intend to save him half the way.

(Signed) MOREAU.

A true copy
(Signed) CARNOT.
Minister at War.

Telegraphic Dispatch of 10 Messidor, June 29, on the line from Strasburgh, Huningen.

" *The chief of the staff of the army of the Rhine to the minister at war.*

" The army continues to conqour ; the enemy has been compelled to remove from before Ulm."

American Intelligence.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.

WEEKLY
RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

From the (London) General Evening Poſt, of Saturday July 5th.

We regret to ſay, that ſince our laſt Retroſpect, the apprehenſions which we then entertained have been realized in Italy, to their fulleſt extent; and all our hopes and wiſhes have been fruſtrated, by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and the ill fortune of the Auſtrian armies. —We proceed to the taſk impoſed on us, of tracing in a brief, but perſpicuous manner, the events that, in all probability, will lead to a termination of the war between Auſtria and the French Republic.

It has been before ſtated, that, as ſoon as General Melas was undeceived reſpecting the forces and deſigns of the French Conſular Army of Reſerve, he ſent from Turin orders to general Ott, before Genoa to raiſe the blockade of that fortreſs; but, in the then imperfect ſtate of our information, we conſidered as fortunate the accident by which this order had been counteracted. On better grounds, we now experience the unpleaſant reflection that, had general Ott, promptly obeyed the order, the reſult might have been more favorable to our Allies, or the deciſion at leaſt protracted till the neceſſary aſſiſtance could have been afforded for turning the fortune of the field. It appears, that, on general Melas's percieving the advances of Buonaparte's forces into Lombardy, in his anxiety to prevent the enemy from croſſing the Po, he iſſued, on the 2d. ult. the moſt urgent orders to the Commanders in the Genoeſe, to march and defend the paſſage of that river, and cover Tortona and Aleſſandria.

As the French did not paſs the Po till the 7th, and the march from Genoa thither was at leaſt performed by Gen. Ott in three days, it ſeems very probable that, had his officers immediately obeyed the orders from Melas of the 2d. he might have accompliſhed the important object ſpecifically required, ſome at leaſt, of the Auſtrian magazines might have been ſaved; and the imperial chief gained time to deviſe means either of defence or retreat. Fate, however had ordained otherwiſe. General Ott, preferred waiting to receive Maſſena's ſurrender, which occupied him till the 8th.* He then croſſed the Appenines with 15,000 men, and arrived on the 5th at Voghera, where he was joined by 5000 who had been ſtationed for the defence of the Po, but had been driven back by the French when they paſſed that river.

The French army under Berthier†, as our readers may recollect, had aſſembled at Stradella; but its advanced guard under Lannes, was at Broni (about midway between Stradella and Voghera) at the time general Ott reached the latter place. The next day (the 9th) Lannes puſhed his diviſion forward, ſupported by Victor and Watrin, and found the Imperial army occupying the heights of Caſteggio, a village about halfway between Voghera and the Po, and between the former place and Broni. Here the enemy commenced the attacks about noon; and after a moſt obſtinate conteſt, in which the numbers on each ſide ſeemed to have been pretty equal, and the advantage was for a long time doubtful, nay, in many points in favor of the Auſtrians, the latter were at length broken, and repulſed as far as Montebello, with the loſs of 3000 killed and wounded, five pieces of cannon, and 3000 priſoners.

By this time the Auſtrian chief, Melas, finding that the Po had been paſſed by the enemy, quitted Turin, and concentrated his forces at Aleſſandria. General Ott continually preſſed by the French army fluſhed with its late ſucceſſes, fell back on Tortona, and continued his retreat towards Aleſſandria. When, however, he had reached Marengo, a village three miles E. of that city, and about a mile E. of the Bormida, he was overtaken by the French army with the chief Conſul at its head, who had poſted from Milan, and croſſed the Po, the very day whereon the battle of Caſteggio was fought. Melas now joined his forces to thoſe of Ott, attacked the advanced guard of the enemy under Gardanne, at ſeven in the morning of the 14th, and the battle ſoon became general.—As a very minute official detail of this ever-to-be-remembered action was given in our laſt news——it will be only neceſſary here to ſtate, in general terms, that the battle laſted 14 hours, the opponent armies being all the time within muſket-ſhot of each other; and prodigies of valor were exhibited on both ſides. —At the commencement the advantage was with the Imperialiſts, who had made 900 priſoners; more than 60 pieces of cannon were ſeveral times taken and retaken; twelve charges of cavalry were made with various ſucceſs, the Auſtrians conſtantly making the advances; and ſo late as three o'clock in the afternoon, victory ſeemed ready to declare itſelf in favor of Melas, whoſe cavalry routed the whole French line, which retreated in diſorder to the village of St. Julien, where, however, Deſſaix was poſted with a corps de reſerve. Here the French rallied, and attacked in their turn, led on by general Deſſaix, who was killed in the charge. The firſt conſul, who felt the importance of the moment, daſhed into the midſt of the ſquadrons, animated them by his exmaple and decided the victory. General Melas now attempted to retire towards Genoa; but the French general Chambran, who having been ſtationed at Bardo had followed the Auſtrian chief from Turin, manœuvred in his rear and cut off his retreat.

The next morning (the 15th,) finding the fortune of the day ſo decidedly with the French army, Melas judged it proper to ſend general Skall to Buonaparte; with propoſals for an armiſtice; and a convention was afterwards ſigned by himſelf on the one part and the French general Berthier on the other, by which the enemy were put in poſſeſſion of twelve of the ſtrongeſt towns and fortreſſes in Italy, viz. Tortona, Aleſſandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, Arona, Placentia, Coni, Ceva, Urbino, Savona, and Genoa; the Auſtrians only retain Mantua, Peſcierah, Borgo Forte, Ferrara, Tuſcany, and Ancona. The armiſtice was ſtipulated to continue till an anſwer could be received from the emperor;* but, whatever might be the reſult, neither army was to recommence hoſtilities without giving ten days notice. The loſs of the Imperialiſts in the dreadful battle of Marengo, is ſtated by general Berthier at 3000 killed, 5000 wounded (including 7 generals and 400 inferior officers,) 7000 priſoners, 12 ſtandards, and 26 pieces of cannon. That of the enemy at 800 killed (including gen. Deſſaix, who had juſt returned from Egypt,) 2000 wounded, and 1,100 priſoners. General Melas is now on the route to Mantua, with the whole of the auſtrian army.

From the Genoeſe coaſt, Suchet has reported to the miniſter of war at Paris, that in his operations againſt General Elſnitz, between the 27th of May, and the 6th of June, he had taken 7000 priſoners and 30 pieces of cannon. If we may believe the French journals, the execution of the article of the convention ſigned by general Melas, reſpecting the ſurrender of Genoa, met with ſome obſtruction on the part of the Britiſh admiral lord Keith; who at firſt made ſome objection to delivering up the artillery found therein, and particularly aſſerted a claim to either the poſſeſſion or the ranſom of 119 veſſels which he had found in the harbour, and which he inſiſted were his lawful prizes, as they muſt have entered after the port had been declared in a ſtate of blockade. We have not, however, yet ſeen the brave admiral's ſtatement on this ſubject.

In Suabia, the Imperialiſts ſtill continue on the defenſive; but do not ſeem ſtrong enough effectually to impede the progreſs of the ennemy.—Augſburgh was taken by general Lecourbe on the 28th May' afterwards evacuated, and again taken poſſeſſion of on the 12th ult. The principal object of Moreau at preſent evidently is, to cut off from general Kray, in Ulm, the ſupplies which he has hithertodrawn from Donawert and Ingolſtadt by the navigation of the Danube.—In purſuance of this deſign, Lecourbe, with the right wing of the army, on the 21ſt ult. forced the paſſage of the Danube between Dillengen and the memorable village of Blenhiem, after a ſevere conteſt with the force under general Stzarray, who loſt (the French ſay) 4000 priſoners, and 14 pieces of cannon. The Hamburg papers ſpeak of armies of Reſerve, and other ample preparations by forced levies in Germany, for carrying on the campaign; but theſe orders having been iſſued long before the late diſaſtrous events took place, it is very uncertain at preſent whether the Emperor will perſevere in the conteſt. Meanwhile the conſular chief ſeems to be arranging a powerful plan of operations againſt the German army of Suabia, in caſe the anſwer of his Imperial majeſty ſhould not put an end to the campaign. While general St. Suzanne, on the right wing of Moreau, is preparing to make an irruption with a conſiderable force (which has been collected near Mentz) into Franconia, the diviſion of the army of reſerve under general Moncey is marching with 25,000 men from the Milaneſe through the Valteline, to attack the Griſons, the principal paſs between Italy and Germany.—Should this plan ſucceed, with a French army poſted in Franconia, another in Bavaria, and a third advancing from Switzerland, marſhal Kray muſt be reduced to the neceſſity of trying the fate of battle, or ſubmitting to a blockade, by a very ſuperior force.

Another Secret Expedition, of conſiderable magnitude, is in a ſtate of forwardneſs. Large embarkations of troops have taken place at Deal, Portſmouth and Plymouth; at the former of which places forty pieces of battering cannon have been ſhipped. The Quidnuncs, as uſual have been prying into the ſecrets of its deſtination, and ſeem to have come at laſt to the ſage concluſion, that it is either intended to attack the Weſtern coaſt of France, the Dutch province of Zealand, or the French army in Egypt!!?

A Quadruple Alliance is (we know not on what foundation) ſaid in the German papers to be forming between Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Sweden and Denmark, for reſtoring peace to Europe. Every thing, indeed, ſeems at preſent to lead to a ſuppoſition, that Auſtria will ſoon come to terms with the French Republic; but the proceedings in Parliament do not encourage any very ſanguine hope, that this country will be able, in conſequence to relax its exertions.

Yeſterday a quarterly general court was held at the bank. The governor ſtated to the proprietors that he had received a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimating, that it would be a great convenience to the public if the loan of three millions on exchequer bills, which was becoming due at the bank, could be continued until the 5th of July in the enſuing year. He then moved that this leave ſhould be granted, which was carried unanimouſly,

An authentic account publiſhed at Peterſburg of the Ruſſian force, ſtates it, including 100,000 irregular troops at 546,000 infantry, and 81,000 cavalry.—The Auſtrian force, according to the ſtatement ſubmitted every three months to the emperor, conſiſted, at the opening of the campaign, of 322,000 infantry, and 62,000 cavalry.

A letter from Copenhagen poſitively aſſerts, that a quadruple alliance between Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, has been formed for the purpoſe of effecting a general peace.

Almoſt a perfect toleration is now allowed in France. The pariſhoners of a diſtrict lately petitioned the government for leave to be granted to their former paſtor, who had emigrated to England to return to his flock. The application was inſtantly complied with, by the following anſwer—"Your Paſtor has leave to return to his diſtrict, provided he conſents to ſubmit to the laws of the Republic." This anſwer was accompanied by the neceſſary paſſports.

The Ruſſian ſhips of war with their troops from Jerſey and Guernſey, have at length ſailed for the Baltic. They have during their viſits to our ports, gained many material advantages with reſpect to diſcipline, improvement in naval tactics the mode of conducting buſineſs in our dock yards, and ſeveral other importanto bjects: but we do not recollect any ſervice they have performed for the common cauſe.

* It has been rationally conjectured, that Maſſena's engaging the Auſtrian officer in negotiation at this juncture was a projected meaſure, to enable the conſular army, without interruption, to ſecure the Milaneſe, the Auſtrian magazines, and the paſſage of the Po.

† Buonaparte did not (as it was ſuppoſed) accompany the march after the capture of Milan; but remained in that city, and ſent forward his army under the direction of Berthier.

* No tidings reſpecting the determination of his Imperial majeſty had reached town, when our paper went to preſs.

Tenneſſee.

NASHVILLE, Auguſt 27.

WONDERFUL!!!

The phenomenon of the aſſemblage of Bees at this place has made its anual return. The two preceding years, they collected at the houſe of John M'Nairy Eſq. Judge of the Tenneſſee Diſtrict:—They have now aſſembled at the houſe of W. P. Anderſon Eſq. Attorney-General for ſaid Diſtrict. They have been collecting about fifteen days, from 1 to 5 ſwarms each day and now conſiſt of between 40 and 50 ſwarms, and ſtill collect—Poſſeſſing at firſt the ſame diſpoſition of thoſe that viſited the Judge—perfectly harmleſs, refuſing all protection when offered them, uſing no kind of induſtry, and to all appearance very uneaſy and diſcontented. Some few days paſt greater part of them have conſented to be houſed in barrels and hives, numbers of ſwarms together, and have began their uſual labors.

To thoſe who are capable of peeping into the myſterious works of nature, we leave the inveſtigation of this unexampled incident in the hiſtory of Bees!

Lexington, September 29.

At the September term of the Lexington Diſtrict Court, JOHN TURNER, who was ſent for further trial, from Madiſon county, charged with horſe-ſtealing, was found guilty, and ſentenced to confinement in the Jail and Penitentiary Houſe, for and during the term of two years, one twentieth part of the time in the ſolitary cells, on low and coarſe diet, according to law.

By the laſt mail it appears that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Providence (R. I.) It ſtill continues at Norfolk, and Baltimore—the number of deaths in the latter, are from 25 to 30 per day.

An inſurrection was diſcovered on the 30th ult, amongſt the negroes in the neighbourhood of Richmond, Virginia, and ſome of them are lodged in the jail of that city. It is ſtated to have been the beſt planned and moſt matured of any before attempted. *Philad. paper.*

The above is corroborated by a gentleman who arrived here a few days ſince, directly from Virginia.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

LONDON, July 24.

A report was ſo prevalent in the city, ſo confidentially circulated yeſterday, of a general armiſtice being concluded between France and Auſtria, that when in the evening we received the Paris Journals to the 21ſt a day later than thoſe which arrived on Tueſday, we expected to find the armiſtice officially announced in the Moniteur, but on the contrary, the ſlighteſt notice is not taken of any ſuch event. The only intelligence in the papers is an account of an engagement on the 12th near Frankfort, where the Auſtrians attacked St. Suzanne, and after a very warm action, which laſted the whole of the day, we ſuſpect the French were defeated. But theſe armies are playiug a ſmall part on the theatre of war, and their operations are of little comparative intereſt. By a letter from Nuremburg it appears, that a detachment of French troops, conſiſting of 1400 men, are coming from thence by Wurtzburgh, to take the Auſtrians near Frankfort in rear. This is the faſhion of the preſent campaign. Moreau took Kray in rear at Stockach and Ulm: Buonaparte took Melas in rear in Italy; and if the Imperial troops near Frankfort are not alert, they will be ſurrounded.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letter from an officer of the Etat-Major of the army.

Poſſenbosen, July 6.

We ſhall ſoon be maſters of Ratiſbon, we ſleep this evening at Freyſiny, 8 leagues from Munich, which we have occupied a week.—The enemy are retiring.

Lieut. Gen. St. Suzanne to gen. Laval.

Head-Quarters, Hocheim, July 5.

This day, my dear general, has been a very fortunate one; we are at Zodelheim; the troops have behaved very well; the Poliſh legion in particular, fought with much bravery. The enemy are retired to the left bank of the Mein.

(Signed) ST. SUZANNE.

The head-quarters were removed to day to Hochil, and we are maſters of the heights of Berghem.

(Signed) LAVAL.

Strasburg, July 11.

On the 7th Suzanne was before Frankfort. At Hotchil, col. Barbaczi, ſo well known in the affair of Raſtadt, was, with many of the Szekler huſſars, cut to pieces by the Poles.

Ratisbon, July 7.

According to letters from Landſhut of yeſterday, the Imperial army is juſt now poſted between the Iſer and the Inn; the head-quarters of gen. Kray were transferred on the 3d from Endingen to Hohenlinden; it is believed he will proceed thence to Haagen. His royal highneſs the archduke Ferdinand was on the 6th in the evening at Landſhut; but every thing announce that the Auſtrian troops will ſoon quit that city. The French have occupied Moſkourg, and advanced on the left bank of the Iſer, as far as before Landſhut.

The corps of Klenau is ſtill encamped in our neighborhood, and watches the movements of the enemy on the two banks of the Danube. As the latter continue to puſh forward their patroles, there are frequent ſkirmiſhes between the advanced poſts. Yeſterday there was an enagement towards Hornan: the Auſ-

ans were at firſt on the point of retreating, but having receiving reinforcements, they compelled the enemy to return to their former poſitions. The ſame day there was a ſevere ſkirmiſh betwween Neuſtadt and Rehlkeim; ſome men were killed and wounded on both ſides—an Auſtrian officer of huſſars was made priſoner. The French have about 5000 men at Abach.

Bamberg, July 6.

There is in the environs of Brannau, an army of reſerve of forty battalions and ten regiments of cavalry. We hope that an armiſtice will take place immediately. The different corps which were traverſing the the country of Bamberg, have ſlackened their march.

BANKS OF THE LECH, July 7.

Moreau's army has entirely paſſed Ingolſtadt and the environs, and proceeded to the Iſer and the Inn. The right wing under general Lecourbe, is gone againſt the prince of Reuſo, who has been conſiderably reinforced.

NEW-YORK, September 11.

Yeſtrday arrived the ſhip Cheſapeak, Capt. Tombs, in 35 days from London—bringing papers to July 25, and in the evening arrived the ſhip Boyne, Capt. Brown, from London, which he left on the 2d of Auguſt. The lateſt paper ſhe brings is to the 1ſt. containing the account that Auſtria had concluded a general armiſtice with France, in which the King of Naples is not included. By thoſe arrivals we have received our regular files from which we this day lay before our readers copious details which will be continued.

The Engliſh Ambaſſadors at the courts of Ruſſia and Sweeden have been abruptly diſmiſſed, and have arrived at London. Some things more than an armed neutrality is augured from this conduct. It is regarded in England as an event unfavorable to a general pacification.

While theſe things are doing, the Ruſſian Emperor Paul has notfied to the Pretender, that his reſidence in the Ruſſian dominions will be diſpenſed with; and the unfortunate Louis XVIII, it is ſaid, is about to retire to England, where a ſentiment of ſympathy may at leaſt procure him the attachment of the Prince of Orange, whoſe kingdom, like his own, is "not of this world."

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale at this Office, the following
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,
Which will be ſold at the prices thereto annexed, viz—

BOUND BOOKS:
Political.

	D.	C.
Junius Redivivus,	1	50
Barlow's Letters,	1	50
Annual Regiſter for 1796,	1	50
Politics for the People, 2 vol.	3	50
The Preſident's Meſſage to Congreſs, relative to France and Great Britain,	1	25
Lyon's Magazine,	2	50
The Philanthropiſt or the National Character of the Engliſh and French by Junius Junior,	1	50
Jockey Club,	1	75
Political Claſſics, 3 vol.	5	
The Farmer's Letters,	1	
The Democrat,	1	
Defence of Uſury,		50
Common Senſe,		37

Moral.

	D.	C.
White's Sermons,	1	75
Life of Chriſt, 2 vol.	4	
Calviniſm Improved,	1	75
Price's Sermons,	1	
Harvey's Meditations,	1	
Watt's Miſcellany,		92
Death a Viſion,		67
Williſon's Sacramental Meditations,		75
Aſpaſio Vindicated,	1	
Dodrige's Riſe and Progreſs,	1	
Jenk's Submiſſion,		63
Durham's Unſearchable Riches.		63
Webſter's Sermons,		63
Divine Breathings,		25
Bunyan's Viſions,		32
Janeway's Token,		32
Flavel's Token for Mourners,		25
Baptiſt Confeſſion of Faith,		25

Arts & Sciences, &c.

	D.	C.
Blainvilles Travels, 3 vol.	10	
Fenn's Arithmetic,	1	
Fenn's Euclid,	2	
Goldſmith's Annimated Nature, 4 vol.	10	
Practical Farmer, 2 vol.	2	
Deſcription of Tenneſſee,		25
Frazer's Aſſiſtant,	1	
Dramatic Dialogues,		75

PAMPHLETS.
Political.

	D.	C.
The American Criſis,		75
Rights of Man for all Mankind,		50
Gallatin's Speech on the foreign Intercourſe Bill,		25
Path to Riches,		38
Cato's Examination of Jay's Treaty,		38
Bone to Gnaw for the Democrats,		38
A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France,		75
A Pill for Porcupine,		38
The Scare Crow,		12
Porcupine's Political Cenſor,		25
Political Character of the French and Engliſh by Junius Junior,		7
The Budget of the People,		7
Addreſs to Congreſs on Jay's Treaty,		25
Sermons to Miniſter's of State, by the author of Sermons to Aſſe's,		50
Decline and Fall of the Britiſh Syſtem of Finance,		25
Manual of the Philanthropos,		25
Monarchy no Creature of God's Making,		50
Monarchy; A parody on Pope,		7
Facts addreſſed to the people of Great Britain and Ireland,		5
Political Dictionary,		75
Law of Nature,		25
Maſt and Acorns,		12
Ogden's Tour thro Upper and Rower Canada,		38
Debates in the Pennſylvania Legiſlature, reſpecting the Bank,		62
Strictures on the Addreſs of George Waſhington, notifying his relinquiſhment of the office of Preſident,		25
The Impoſter Detected by Timothy Tickletoby,		50
Knaves Acre Aſſociation,		7
Mirabeau's Conſiderations of the Order of Cincinatus,		25
Trial of Thomas Walker and others for Conſpiracy.		50
An account of the Belfaſt Review, and Celebration of the French Revolution,		7
Reſolutions of the Welch Cobiers,		7
The Cloſer a Poem,		7
Camillus's defence of the Britiſh treaty,		75
The conduct of the United States, towards France examined by a Pennſylvanian,		34
A letter of H. Duncombe,		43
Remarks on the conduct of George Waſhington, as Preſident of the United States,		38
Faſt day Sermon,		7
New-year's Gift to Democrats,		38
Proceedings of the United Iriſhmen,		75
The trial of Thomas Muir,		38
The Commonwealth of Reaſon,		50
Letter to the Friends of the People,		12
Foxes letter to the Electors of Weſtminſter,		12
Univerſal Aſylum,	1	50

Moral. &c.

	D.	C.
Apoſtolic Union of the Church,		38
Divine Righteouſneſs exhibited in the Salvation and Damnation of Sinners.		38
Age of Reaſon, 1ſt and 2d part,		75
Wakefield's Examination of Paine's Age of Reaſon,		25
The Truth of the Bible by John Fowler,		75
Wakefield's Letter on the Spirit of Chriſtianity,		12
A Revealed knowledge of the Prophecies,		25
Exhortation to a Religious Education of children by the Baptiſt Churches,		12
An account of the London Miſſionary Society,		7
Family Exerciſes,		25
Modes of Preſbyterian Church Worſhip Vindicated,		25
A Catechiſm for Youth,		75
Ruſſel's Seven Sermons,		25
Sermons to the Rich and Studious,		25
The Poſie,		25
Annan on Univerſal Salvation,		25
Conflagration a Poem,		25
Affecting hiſtory of the dreadful diſtreſs of Frederick Manheim's Family and others,		26

Miſcellaneous.

	D.	C.
Remarkable deliverance of George Lkens,u		12
Payne Adie, on Courts Martial,		38
The London Vocabulary,		38
Dibden's Muſeum; or a choice collection of Songs Toaſts and Sentiments,		75
Interpretation of Dreams,		75
St. George Tucker on the Abolition of ſlavery,		50

Productions of the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

	D.	C.
Wincheſter's Dialogues,		50
Slavery inconſiſtent with Juſtice and Good Policy.		18
A ſhort and Eaſy Method with the Deiſts,		38
A Letter from George Nicholas to his Friend,		25
Correſpondence between George Nicholas, and R. G Harper,		25
Voyages and Adventures of the French Emigrants,		25
Remarkable Occurrences in the life of col. James Smith,		50
The Perſecuted Wanderer,		25
Wilſon's Gramer,		42
The Conſtitution of Kentucky,		12
Reviſed Laws of Kentucky,	4	
Primer.		6

FLEMING COUNTY, ſct.
September Term, 1800.
John Allison, complainant
againſt
George Lewis, Joſeph Adair, John Curtis, Geo. Barnaby Richard Hart, John Craig, Robert Johnſton, Simon Kenton and John Donnelſon, guardian for John Fleming, William Fleming, and Thomas Fleming, infant heirs of John Fleming Deceaſed, defendants.

IN CHNCERY.

THE defendant Simon Kenton not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the defendant Simon as aforeſaid, appear here on the ſecond day of our December Term next, and anſwer the complainant's bill, or the ſame will be taken as confeſt'd; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette, for tw months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of the Methodiſt meetinghouſe in the Town of Flemingſburg, ſome ſunday immediately after divine ſerviee, and another poſted at the front door of the Court houſe in Fleming county.

(A Copy.) Teſte,
* *Thomas Dougherty* C. C.

Lexington Library.

At a meeting of the Committee, September 24, 1800.

RESOLVED that a general meeting of the SHARERS be called, to meet at the court houſe, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the firſt Saturday in October next, to take into conſideration the propriety of petitioning the next General Aſſembly, to INCORPORATE the LIBRARY COMPANY, and to do ſuch other acts as they may deem neceſſary.

Extract from the minutes,
Thos. T. Barr, clk.

I DO forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a judgment againſt me for forty pounds ſome odd ſhillings, ſigned by Samuel Benton, clerk of Orange County, North-Carolina, as I have paid the ſame to Joſeph Collins, and have his receipt, and he has not made his return to me according to bargain.

Henry Murray
Little Barren, (Green county)
September 10, 1800. *1t

NOTICE

COMMISSIONERS appionted by the county court of Madiſon will meet the 7th day of November next, at the houſe of Joſeph Wells, on the waters of Station Camp creek, to take depoſitions to perpetuate teſtimony reſpecting an entry of 4000 acres, made in the name of William Mayo, junr. lying on Station Camp creek, and which has ſince been aſſigned to the ſubſcriber, alſo to perpetuate teſtimony reſpecting all interfering claims, and do ſuch other things as may be deemed neceſſary and agreeable to law.

Green Clay.
Madiſon County, Sept. 22d, 1800. 3t

DANVILLE DISTRICT, ſct.
Auguſt term, 1800.
Frederick Baker, complainant,
againſt,
Lucas Sullivan, Spencer Griffin, Henry Owsley and Joseph Welch, deſts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Sullivan and Griffin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate, on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the third day of the next January term, and anſwer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, another copy poſted up at the court houſe door, and a third copy publiſhed at the Danville meeting houſe door, ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice.

A Copy. Teſte.
* *Willis Green, C. D. D. C.*

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a bond given by me to Thomas Stevins, of Madiſon county, for one hundred and five acres of land, in ſaid county—(It was dated ſome time in Auguſt laſt, and the title to the land was to be made in two years from the date)—As fifty acres of the land was at that time in diſpute, and he knew it, and as I am determined not to make a title to any part thereof until he complies with his agreement with me, concerning 5 acres of the ſaid land.

John Moor.
Madiſon county, September 26th, 1800. *3w

MACBEAN & POYZER.

ARE opening at their ſtore (formerly occuupied by Mr. Robt. Barr) Lexington,

A Handſome Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE & BOOKS;
Amongſt which are the following—

Looker On,	Reauties of Hervey,
Thomſons Seaſons,	Robert Slenders letters
Burket on the new teſtament,	Chandrou's orations,
Young Man's companion,	Ames's——do.
Cyrus's travels, Engliſh & French.	Smith's——do.
Flowers of Hiſtory,	Godwin's Political juſtice,
Knox's Eſſays,	Waſhington's will,
Roſſeau on Politicks,	Domeſtic medicine,
United States, Gazetteer,	Junius's Letters,
Ladies Library,	Laws U. States,
Juvenile Friend,	Laws of Kentucky,
Blair's Lectures,	Scott's Leſſons,
Godwins Enquirer,	Webſters Selection,
Moral and Sacred Poems,	Bibles,
Gleaner,	Murray's Reader,
Foundling,	French and Engliſh Dictionarys,
Hervey's works,	Stuben's Manuel exerciſe,
Model of Letters,	Spelling Books,
Watſon's anſwer to Pain's age of Reaſon,	Primers,
	Pocket books,
	Writing paper,

A few elegant Prints of Gen. G. Waſhington, Carricatures and ſundry other Prints, together with a large quantity of the moſt celebrated PATENT MEDICINES; which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO or COUNTRY LINEN—the loweſt price made at a word, and no abatement.

Thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to pay up immediately, as no indulgence can be given.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIAN will be made to the next General Aſſembly, of the Legiſlature of Kentucky, to authorize the adminiſtrators of Horeb Ralls, deceaſed to ſell and convey ſo much of the lands belonging to the eſtate of ſaid Horeb Ralls, as will be ſufficient for the payment of his debts, &c. &c.

†3w September 3d, 1800.

FOR SALE,

ONE ſection of firſt rate Land, No. 4 2d entire range, in the county of Hamilton, Colerain Townſhip, ſituate on the Great Miami river, 17 miles from Cincinnati, and 3 1-2 from Fort Hamilton. There is on ſaid ſection of land two large improvements, excellent cabbins, log barns, and under good fencing, a fine ſtream of never failing water running nearly through the middle of it, and a moſt excellent griſt-mill within three miles—ſaid ſection lies handſome to divide into quarter ſections, and will be ſold the whole together or part, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers.—Breeding mares, young ſaddle Horſes,—Cattle or Sheep, will be taken in part payment. For further information enquire of C. Freeman in Lexington—Mr. Joel Williams at Cincinnati, or to the ſubſcriber near the big Prairie, who will give a warranty Deed to the purchaſer.

Abraham Freeman.
28th September, 1800. 3w

JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,
AND NOW OPENING BY
JOHN A. SEITZ,

IN the ſtone houſe at the corner of Main and Mill ſtreets, formerly occupied by Seitz & Lauman, and lately by Mr. John Jordan jun.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods; Groceries; Hard, Glass, Queens & China Wares:
Alſo, a conſtant ſupply of
Salt, Castings, Nails, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.
Which will be ſold cheap for CASH, or ſuch COUNTRY PRODUCE as may occaſionally ſuit him.

*** Thoſe who have accounts with the late firm of SEITZ & LAUMAN, yet unſettled, are again ſolicited to come forward and cloſe them, as a delay may prove very injurious both to the debtor and creditor.

tf Lexington, June 3d, 1800.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

IN addition to his former importations has received a general aſſortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Amongſt which are a large quantity of
COFFEE, of a ſuperior quality,
MADEIRA, & PORT } WINES,
Compleat ſets of CHINA,
A quantity of coarſe MUSLINS,
INDIA NANKEEN,
WHITE ditto,
CALICOES,
DIMITIES,
SCARLET CARDINALS,
TAMBORED & JACONET MUSLINS,
LADIES' POCKET BOOKS,
PATENT SILK HOSE,
RAW ditto,
COTTON HOSE, &c. &c.
All of which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1800.

GINSENG.

I WISH to purchaſe twenty thouſand pounds of clean well dryed Merchantable
GINSENG,
Either in ſmall parcels or packed in good tight barrels, I would recommend to perſons who can procure conſiderable quantities to apply and contract for the ſame.

I have juſt received an addition to my aſſortment of Merchandize which will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices, for caſh, Ginſeng, country Sugar, and Linen.

William West.
Lexington, 20th May, 1800.

JESSAMINE COUNTY, to wit.
July, Quarter Session Court, 1800.
Drury Stovall, Complainant,
Againſt
Robert Walters, & John & Samuel Walters, adminiſtrators of John Walters deceased. } Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainant, and for reaſons appearing to the court, it is ordered that the defendant Robert, do appear here on the firſt day of our next December court, and anſwer the complainants bill, and that a copy of this order be poſted up at the door of the court houſe, another be publiſhed at Crawfords meeting houſe door immediately after divine ſervice, and that another copy thereof be inſerted in one of the Kentucky Gazettes, as directed by law.

A copy. Teſte.
* *Samuel H. Woodson.* C. L. K.

GINSENG.

WANTED to purchaſe a few thouſand pounds of clean, dry and well picked GINSENG.—Apply at the ſtore of

John Jordan jun.

Who has for ſale ſeveral valuable tracts of LAND, in this ſtate—alſo in the Territory North Weſt of the Ohio.

tf Lexington, 3d February, 1800.

The last half sheet of the laws of the United States accompanies this paper.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

MOONLIGHT.

From the German.

SCATTER'D o'er the starry pole,
Glimmers Cynthia's beam;
Whisp'ring to the soften'd soul.
Fancy's varied dream.

O'er the landscape, far and nigh,
Gleams the glowing night,
Soft as friendship's melting eye
Bends its soothing light.

Touch'd, in turn, by joy and pain,
Quick responds my heart;—
Floats, as mem'ry prints the scene,
'Twixt delight and smart.

Riv'let speed thy flowing maze;
So my years have flown!
Past delights thy lapse displays;
Joys forever gone!

Dear the transports once I knew;
Dear and lov'd in vain!
Mem'ry's ling'ring fond review
Turns the past to pain.

Riv'let, urge thy ceaseless flow,
Gurg'ling speed thee on;
Whisp'ring strains of plaintive woe:
Mournful unison?

Whither at the midnight scene,
Swells thy troubled source;
Or, along the flow'ry green,
Glides with gentler course.

Blest the man, who timely wise,
Seeks retirement's shade;
Blest, whose lot a friend supplies,
Partner of the glade.

Calmer pleasures there invite;
Joys, nor vain nor loud;
Joys, that erring mortals slight:
Joys, that shun the croud!

ANECDOTE.

When Lord Chancelor *Bacon* was upon the bench, a criminal by the name of *Hog* claimed his Lordships mercy as being nearly related. You are mistaken replies the Chancelor, a *Hog* is not *Bacon* till hung up, which opperation will soon be performed.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT John Blackmore, or myself will attend at the head spring of Eagle creek, in Scott county, the 8th day of October next, in order to prove the beginning and first call of James Barrett's entry, for 1000 acres of land, entered the 17th day of July 1780, with commissioners appointed by Scott county court, agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose.

Nathaniel Ashby.

September 11th, 1800. †

TO BE RENTED,

IN the town of Danville and possession given on the first day of october next, the Tavern now occupied by Mr. Arthur Thompson, which is large and well calculated for a house of entertainment, being accomodated, with Stabling for 20 horses, and a very extensive Cellar, and other convenient houses for the purpose aforesaid—For terms apply to the subscriber.

James Birney.

Danville, 24th of August, 1800. Gjtp

PUBLIC NOTICE,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THAT we, or one of us, will attend on the 15th, of October next, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning, at John Bodley's shop, near the head of Clear Creek, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall attend, & perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special calls of a military survey, made for David Bell, on the head of Shannons run, a south branch of South Elkhorn, including part of said creek, and if it cannot be done on that day, to continue from day to day until it can be compleated; and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

John Bell.
James Bell.

August 31st, 1800 3w†

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a tract of one hundred acres of land whereon I now live, near the head of the south fork of Elkhorn, above Higbee's mill, of a certain Lewis Faulconer, as I have a right of dower therein, during my natural life.

3w* *Joyce Faulconer.*

P. YEISER & SON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the

CURRYING BUSINESS,

In the town of Lexington, at the south corner of Main and Cross streets, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Arch: M'Ilvain, saddler, where they intend keeping a general assortment of

LEATHER,

Which will be disposed of by wholsale and etail, for CASH and HIDES. tf

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACBEAN & POYZER, *at the* Store *formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable*

MEDICINES:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution: contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES,

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed. but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.—The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins, of a slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeard to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799. J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution exceedingly, and brings on dropsies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratefying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Peterburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swellings, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvinile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheume, dulness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Cornelius Beatty & Co. is now dissolved by mutual consent; and as the subscriber will be absent from this place for some time, he requests all persons indebted to the above firm to call and settle the balance of their accounts with A. Beatty, who is fully authorised to receive them. Those who neglect this notice, may be assured that more effectual steps will be taken to compel payment.

C. Beatty.

Lexington, July 5, 1800.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Clark county, will meet on the 25th day of the present month on Red river, at a dogwood, marked AW, beginning corner of an entry of about eight hundred and fifty acres of land, made in the name of Chesley Woodward, assignee of Robert Hardwick; then and there to take the deposition of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony concerning said entry, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Chesley Woodward.

September 5th, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, on Hickman, a sorrel mare, a star in her forehead, long bob tail, 3 years old, about 13 and a half hands high, a small white spot over the right eye, appraised to 6l.

Henry Carr.

June 21st, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Garrard county, at the mouth of Sugarcreek, a chesnut sorrel horse, 5 years old last spring, 5 feet high a remarkable snid over his right eye, branded on his near shoulder A, and on his right buttock K, appraised to 30l.

William Davis.

August 20th, 1800. †

FEAX SEED.

THE subscribers will purchase a quantity of good, sound, WELL CLEANED FLAX SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill, for which they will give a generous price.

John & William Bobb.

Lexington, Sept. 1st. 1800. tf.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Muhlenberg county, mouth of Pond creek, a bay mare 7 or 8 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock B, two small white spots on her neck, appraised to 20l.

John Smith.

December 15th, 1799.

TROTTER & SCOTT

HEREBY inform the public that they have removed their store into the brick building next door below the house they formerly occupied, and have just received and now opened for sale, a large and very elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to their stock on hand, with a supply of

All kinds of Groceries, Glass, China, and Queens Ware, Salt, Bar-Iron, and Castings—Excellent Mann's Lick Salt.

As the above Merchandize have been purchased with Cash only, they will of consequence be sold upon lower terms than any goods of equal quality, that have been offered for sale in the Western Country—But no credit can be given.

Lexington, August 20th, 1800.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon county, will meet on the first Tuesday in October next, on Strodes creek, (formerly called middle creek,) at a place known by the name of the Many Crossings, near Hornbeck's mill, then and there to take the depositions of certain witnesses and to perpetuate their testimony concerning a pre emption of Benjamin Casey, made in the year 1776, by David Williams, entered in the name of the heirs of Benjamin Casey, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Benjamin Radcliff.

September 8th, 1800. †

MILITARY LANDS, FOR SALE.

TWELVE or fifteen thousand acres of Virginia military lands, lying on the Little Miami, Massies creek, Cesars creek, Todd's fork, and Paint creek. For further information, apply to James Brown, or Dr. S Brown, in Lexington, or to the subscriber,

John Brown.

September 6th, 1800. 4w

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and opened at his store on Main street, opposite the court-house, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, *Queens,*
Groceries, *China and*
Hard Ware, *Glass Wares.*

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington September 15th, 1800.

MANN's LICK.

A Large Quantity of

CLEAN, DRY,

SALT for SALE.

tf. John Speed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 4th, 1800.

THE commanding officers of corps, detachments, posts, garrisons, and recruiting parties, belonging to the military establishment of the United States are to report to and receive orders from, Brigadier General Wilkinson, in the city of Washington; and all officers on furlough are to report themselves to the same officer, with all possible dispatch.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

[All printers within the United States who published invitations for proposals for contracts of the 13th of March last are requested to insert the above in their papers, once a week for two months.]

BOURBON COUNTY.

August court Quarter sessions, 1800.

James Kenny, complainant,

against

Josiah Dixon, Miles W. Conway, and Simon Kenton, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Kenton, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of our next November court, and answer the complainants bill, that a copy of this order be published in one of the Kentucky Gazettes, for two months successively, another copy posted at the door of the court house in this county, and published at the front door of the Prisbyterian meeting-house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy.

* *Thomas Arnold, C. B. C.*

BOURBON COUNTY,

August court Quarter sessions, 1800.

James Kenny complainant.

against

John Cussenbury, William Cussenbury, Elijah Cussenbury Vincent Cussenbury, Daniel Cussenbury, (an infant under the age of twenty one years, ——Lindsey & Mary his wife,——Lindsey, and Betsey his wife,—— Ross and Anna his wife, and Rachel Cussenbury, (an infant under the age of twenty-one years,) heirs at law, of Moses Cussenbury deceased, and———Cussenbury, widow of said Moses deceased, Miles W. Conway, and Simon Kenton, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Kenton, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of their next November court, and answer the complainants bill, that a copy of this order be published in one of the Kentucky Gazettes, for two months successively, another copy posted at the court house door, in this county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy.

Thomas Arnold, C. B. C.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had at his Office on the shortest notice.